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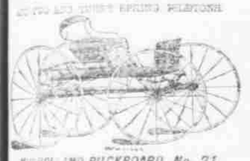

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THE LAST OF

THE NUGENTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SWEETHEARTS."

CHAPTER III.

Breakfast was over; and the two young people, Dolly and Culverton, stood at the side-door watching the Stanhope phaeton containing the Squire and the Mistress until it disappeared round the Vicarage corner.

"Let us go into the boudoir," said Culverton. But Dolly did not move from the position she had taken up against the door-way.

"The boudoir?" she repeated doubtfully.

"Yes," he returned; "we shall not be interrupted there. No tiresome servants, you know, whisking in and out."

"I believe," she said demurely, tracing absent patterns in the dust with her foot, "that the boudoir is being swept out this morning."

"Bother! Well, we can take possession of the Squire's study. Come," he said persuasively, trying to take her hand.

"Are you going to scold me?" asked Dolly at last in desperation, finding her small strength giving way against his.—"Because, if you are, I won't come."

If Culverton had really intended to do so, he could not have resisted the temptation to burst out laughing at her; and he laughed until Dolly forgot her fears and joined in his mirth.

"Is that the way you are going to look at me when we are married?" he asked.

"When we are married!" repeated Dolly, all the laughter dying out of her eyes.—"Oh, I don't know how I shall look when we are married!"

She turned and walked along the flagged pathway beside him back to the house; then led the way to the untidy little room her father was pleased to term his study, a room with two windows overlooking a tiny garden enclosed within high walls mantled to the very top with ivy. There was a smooth lawn with a single flower-bed in the center, just then bright with radiant blossoms. There was also a narrow gravel walk, which ran entirely round the garden, between the lawn and ivied walls.

It was not exactly a cheerful prospect, but the Squire did not care to have anything altered; for one of his amusements, a Mistress Adela Nugent, having heard that her husband had met with a sudden and tragical death in a foreign land, made a vow that she would never mix with the world again; so she made the study—it had likewise been her husband's *sanctum* —her sitting room, and had the high walls built, so that she could take the air in her own little garden without fear of onlookers.

Her husband hadn't disappointed again, after having been in existence vile some two years; and it was said that Mistress Adela's vow was fast but her vow might remain in force, though the cause, if it had returned after all; but the husband never allowed the little room and garden to be altered, nor would his descendant, Squire Nugent.

Culverton closed the door after Dolly had passed into the room, and followed her to the window-seat, sitting down beside her and drawing her head upon his shoulder.

"I don't think you are well, darling," he said presently, finding her quite silent and resting her head wearily against him. "After all, a winter abroad will be the best thing possible for you. I am convinced of it. Why, Dolly, you are not crying! My darling, what is the matter?"

"I cannot help it!" cried Dolly passionately, and throwing him into fresh confusion. "I know you will be angry, but I cannot help it. I am so afraid of her. I know that she has come to take you away from me. I feel it is so."

"Do you mean Miss Fox? My darling, I don't even like her. I couldn't fall in love with her if I tried, or however much she tried to fascinate me. Why, my sweetest, she has been trying her best for the last three years!"

"I hate her!" said Dolly, shutting her teeth with an angry click.

"I wouldn't take the trouble if I were you," he said, with a laugh, as he lifted her tears—very awkwardly he did it too. "But, as for being afraid of her, why, Dolly, it's absurd! In the first place she is a black beauty."

"But she is a beauty," said Dolly tragically."

"A regular stunner!" laughed Culverton, with which Dolly caught her breath with a great sob. "But then, you know, my darling, I think the Venus de' Medici is beautiful; but I can't say that I should care to marry her."

"What—the Venus de' Medici or Miss Fox?" asked Dolly.

"Neither of them," he returned emphatically, "though, for preference, give me the Venus—she is white."

"I do not know why I should feel this awful foreboding," said Dolly forlornly; "but I do. I tried to shake it off last night and go to sleep; but I could not. I never slept the whole night."

"My poor little darling," he cried compassionately. "Shall I ask the Squire to let us be married at once—say next week? It could be managed, you know, quite easily."

"No, no!" she said. "They would all laugh at me; and I could not tell any one but you that I am afraid of her."

"Then I will tell you what I will do; I see you will never rest if this goes on for a couple of months. If Miss Cave-Fox makes you uneasy, or makes eyes at me, I'll just go away and stop until the end of September."

"No, no!" cried Dolly once more.—"Where will you go?"

"Not where there are any ladies to worry you," he answered, with a smile. "I'll go to the Lodge, where there are no gentle folk within fifteen miles and only a few red-headed Scotch lasses in the village, three miles away. Perhaps I might induce the Squire and the Mistress to bring you for a few weeks; the Squire would enjoy the change."

"Do you think he would?" she asked, hopeful once more.

"I think he generally does what you and the Mistress ask him," he answered her.

"Yes, he does"—with a sigh not of unhappiness this time.

"And you will try not to worry about it any more?"

"Yes, I'll try; only, Bertie, last night you said you were angry, and you said afterwards that I hurt your lip!—"

Now, if Bertram Lord Culverton was anything, he was truthful; and, as he could not conscientiously say he had been neither angry nor pained, and as he did not wish to hear anything more on the subject, he deemed it wiser to stop the small tender-hearted *fiancée's* self-accusations first by kissing her, and then by lifting her on to her feet.

"Couldn't you take me for a drive?" he asked. "You know I have not been here for five years, and I want to look about a little."

"We might have the Norwich cart and the only one answered.

"Then, if you will go and get a hat on, I will order it," he said; "and don't be long."

So they went for a long drive, during which he petted her and made so much of her that she almost forgot such a person as Hermione Cave-Fox lived, both as they were returning rapidly through the village, being rather late for lunch they passed a strange lady dressed in delicate cream-color from head to feet, to whom Culverton raised his hat. Dolly sank back, white and trembling; and Culverton laughed.

"There's your bug-bear, my pet. Not so formidable, after all, is she?"

"She is the most beautiful woman I ever saw in my life," said Dolly, with quivering lips.

"You are neither more nor less than a little fool, Dolly," said Lord Culverton teasingly.

"Perhaps I am," returned Dolly humbly, "but I can't help it indeed."

However, after lunch, when Dolly went with her father to Deane Ella station to meet Jasper, Culverton took the Mistress into his confidence.

"Mother," he began, "do you consider that Dolly is very nervous?"

"Not at all," returned Mrs. Nugent promptly. "She never knew what fear was."

"But she seems to have an absolutely unconquerable apprehension of those people who have taken the Villa. She talks of a feeling of coming ill and all that; and, indeed, I cannot reason her out of it. We passed Miss Cave-Fox in the village this morning, and I was afraid Dolly would burst into tears before her."

"Well it is rather strange, is it not, Culverton, that they should have fixed upon Deane Ella as a dwelling-place?" she said gravely.

"Oh, I know what they've come for!" he answered, reddening a little. "But then, you know, mother, I don't wish Dolly to be worried about it. She seems so thoroughly impressed with the fact that we Culverton's are unlucky in our marriages, and the story of her aunt's love for my father, has taken such a hold upon her that a very little attention to me on Miss Fox's part will, I am afraid, make Dolly very restless and unhappy. I suggested this morning that we should be married at once—in a week or so; but she was unwilling to do that—afraid of being laughed at, I fancy. So I have promised her that if she is at all annoyed in regard to these people's behavior, I will go to the Lodge and stay there until the end of September."

"You are a good boy, Bertie," said Mrs. Nugent with tears in her eyes.

Culverton possessed himself of her hand and went on with his story, at the point of which he was just arriving.

"But, you know, mother dear, it's very hard upon me to have to go to a lonely house in the Highlands for some two months. Now don't you honestly think it is?"

"Well, yes: it is—very hard," she admitted.

"Then, do you think you might persuade the Squire to bring Dolly up there for a few weeks? I am sure you could if you tried."

"It might be managed, she answered, smiling at the roundabout way in which he had reached his point. "I'll do the best I can for you, Bertie; you take care of my darling. Your father was very much in love with Dolly's aunt."

"But he was six years younger than I am; and I have the result of his love nearly before me. I wonder how many times he wished for his first love back again! Besides that, I never seen Dolly more constantly during the past three years. I do not seem Dolly for five."

"I do not doubt you for a moment," cried Mrs. Nugent hastily—"not for a moment! You must not think that."

"Thank you," said Culverton gratefully.

In the excitement of Jasper's return the new-comers were almost forgotten; and so three days passed, until Sunday once more came round. It happened that Mrs. Nugent, keeping in mind that Mrs. and Miss Cave-Fox had come to Deane Ella for the purpose of securing that splendid instrumental organ the East of Culverton, if it was possible for them to do so, had in a burst of generosity suggested that the Squire should drive over to Allathorpe to hear Mr. Bolsover preach—she could trust Dolly, she knew, to keep out of their way. And so, just at half past ten—indeed after the bells had ceased chiming—Dolly with Culverton and Jasper, went up the narrow church-yard path and entered the edifice by the little door which led into the chancel.

Now, although the church at Deane Ella was as complete that it possessed a chancel with carved oak stalls at either side which is somewhat unusual in a little country village, there was not a surplized choir.—There were the row of stalls on either side the chancel were occupied, the one by the House people, the other by those from the Vicarage.

Dolly in a white dress, and with a little white bonnet upon her golden hair, walked in first, and took the third seat from the congregation—the one she usually occupied; Jasper followed her, and Culverton came last.

Miss Cave-Fox, watching the whole party from the front pew with keen black eyes, saw Culverton whisper something to Jasper, who half laughed, and, passing Dolly, seated himself in the end stall, Culverton taking possession of that next to Dolly, who gave a grave little smile at the change. It was with that grave smile —which indeed was hardly a smile—upon her face that she turned her head towards the congregating and met the full gaze of Hermione Cave-Fox's dark eyes.

"Does she always wear yellow?" was Dolly's first thought.

She looked at Jasper and saw that he was staring at the new arrival with so fascinated a gaze that it was almost rude.

"Has he too fallen in love with her?" Dolly asked herself rebelliously, and very unjustly, seeing that Culverton had distinctly declared he had never been in love with her at all.

She turned her head in the opposite direction, quite expecting to find his eyes fixed on Miss Fox, as were Jasper's; but Culverton was calmly fastening his sleeve-link, which had come loose; and looking up as she glanced at him, he met her frightened eyes with so loving and steadfast a gaze, that she could not resist slipping her hand into his and glancing round again at Miss Fox, almost defiantly this time.

As soon as the service was ended Dolly whispered to Culverton to make haste home, never doubting that Jasper would follow them. Jasper however did not affirm his sent until Mrs. Carruthers had moved out of her stall opposite, when he immediately went up to her and asked who the strangers were.

"Dear me, have you not heard?" she said in some surprise. "Is it possible that your mother has not heard that the Villa is let? I should think they have been expecting her to call."

"But who are they? Oh, here they are! Do introduce me."

Mrs. Carruthers rather pleased to have the task of introducing a very beautiful young lady to the Squire's son, did so with some *empressement;* and Jasper informed the two ladies that he had been in Dean Ella three days and had not heard of the charming addition to Deane Ella society.

"But," he added, "my mother will be delighted to hear of it and I shall bring her to call upon you to-morrow."

Miss Fox scarcely spoke; but she smiled —a smile which showed her fine teeth, but which had but little amusement or mirth in it, while Mrs. Fox certainly talked enough for them all put together—Jasper thought so.

He had no excuse to go farther than the gate of the Vicarage with them, where the two ladies parted from Mrs. Carruthers; but deeper and Mrs. Carruthers stood for a moment and watched them out of sight.

"What a lovely creature!" said Jasper to himself.

"Very," responded the Vicar's wife; "but, my dear Jasper, I know nothing about them. They have come here without introductions of any kind. Mrs. Cave-Fox says she was a great friend of the Countess."

"By Jove!" muttered Jasper, almost in a whisper, partly from surprise and partly out of respect for Mrs. Carruthers' connection with the church. "Well, I don't care much for the mother—she's too plausible; but the daughter is A 1!"

He raised his hat then and turned back towards the House. Mrs. Carruthers stood with her hand upon the handle of the garden-door, watching him with a smile on her lips and laughter in her eyes. If she could have looked forward to the next time when she should watch Jasper Nugent pass up to the home of his ancestors, the smile would have been frozen on her lips, and the laughter changed to most bitter weeping.

CHAPTER IV.

Jasper found Dolly and Culverton in the quaint Queen Anne garden in front of the House.

"Why couldn't you wait a minute, Dolly?" he asked impatiently. "They would think you so rude."

"Oh, very likely!" said Dolly coolly, at which Culverton laughed.

"Yes; that's all you think of—sneaking off with Culverton to spoon," he grumbled.

"Exactly," returned Dolly, slipping her hand into Culverton's arm.

"Well, I shall go round to the stables," continued Jasper; "for I suppose I shall not be able to get a sensible word out of either of you."

"He has fallen in love with her," said Dolly in a tragical half-whisper, as Jasper entered the House.

"Then you needn't worry yourself about that," laughed Culverton. "You don't want to marry Jasper as well as me, do you?"

"No, no; of course not!"—laughing at herself then.

"Oh, mother," said Jasper an hour later, when they were at lunch, "do you know that the Villa is taken?"

"Yes, dear," she returned placidly.

"And you have been at home all this time without having called!" he asked incredulously.

"Yes,"—with more placidity than before.

"Well, I told them you would call to-morrow," he said decidedly.

"Yes; you had better call to-morrow, my dear," put in the Squire—"an hospitable thoughts intent," as was usual with him.

"I don't know at all," said the Mistress, closing her lips very tightly, and sitting quite upright. "I don't know that I shall call at all."

"But why?" asked Jasper impatiently. "You must call, mother! Whatever will they think if you do not?"

"Any thing they please," answered Mrs. Nugent, with iodifer once.

"But why should you not?"

"My dear Jasper, who are these people?"

"Oh, I don't know—ladies certainly!"—though as he spoke a remembrance of Mrs. Cave-Fox almost made him doubt his own words. "Mrs. Carruthers says they were very great friends of the Countess."

At this information Mrs. Nugent looked blankly at nothing, and Jasper appealed to Culverton for corroboration of his assertion.

"Well, I do not really know who they are," replied Culverton. "My mother picked them up at a French watering place —Trouville, I believe it was—and, after her impulsive Italian way, took to them. I know nothing beyond that."

"And I never even heard of any Cave-Foxes," interposed the Mistress calmly.—"I don't believe any such family exists."

"After all, does it matter?" asked Jasper impatiently. "You know, mother, it is not as if we were afraid of losing caste; every one knows us."

"Exactly," she answered; "therefore I am sure if they had mentioned to any one of our set that they were coming to reside at Deane Ella they would have brought letters of introduction to us. You see, Jasper," she ended with great innocence, "every one knows us."

"Jasper beaten at that point, tried another.

"Well, and if they are of no family, only simple gentle-women, is that any reason why you should refuse to know them?"

"Certainly not, Jasper. I look at the matter from a purely common-sense point of view. These people when Lady Culverton picked up at a foreign watering place, but knew nothing of, have chosen to take a little house within three miles of Culverton Towers—their friend Lady Culverton being dead. Surely you can draw your own inference from such a proceeding as that! I confess mine is not a very flattering one."

"What, you don't mean that they have come here to look after Culverton?" exclaimed the Squire, who had been quite in the dark during the whole of the conversation, though he was quite sure the Mistress was right, as she always was.—"And they are just too late! What a joke!"

"I don't believe it!" burst out Jasper.

"Oh, you may be right!" remarked his mother placidly. "But to say the least of it, it looks odd that they should fix upon Deane Ella, does it not?"

"And you won't call?"

"I think not, dear. They are not the kind of people that I should want Dolly to associate with, more especially when she will soon have so large a visiting list as the Countess of Culverton. What do you think, Bertie?"

"I quite agree with you," he answered decidedly. "I do not wish Dolly to know them. I saw a good deal more of them than I liked in my mother's time; but then you know, Mrs. Nugent, she was a foreigner and very impulsive, and so she never cared at all who people really were."

"Perhaps, if you saw so very much of them," remarked Jasper glumly, "that is the reason why you don't want Dolly to know them; they might compare notes, you know."

"You are talking like an idiot, my dear Jasper," said Culverton, coolly, using his steely gaze on his future brother-in-law; "but be good enough to keep those sentiments for the future to yourself."

"Do you not think," observed the Mistress, looking at no one in particular, and speaking very sweetly, "that we may as well talk of something else?"

At this the Squire went off in a fit of laughter. It came to a sudden termination, however; for Dolly broke into a passionate flood of tears and rushed out of the room. Her distress made Culverton lose his temper and his manners at the same time.

"Confound you!" he said savagely, as he threw down his napkin and followed his little *fiancee*.

Mrs. Nugent put aside hers with more quietness.

"Really, Jasper," she said sharply, as she rose, "I have not patience with you."

"I am sure no one could have more in the wake of the losers, leaving her son in blank amazement.

"Are they all gone mad?" he asked his father.

"There is something we don't understand," answered the Squire, "I only hope Culverton is not playing fast and loose with my little girl. It was rather a risk sanctioning the engagement at all."

It was Culverton who returned first; and very black and sullen he looked.

"Is Dolly coming back?" asked the Squire anxiously.

"Presently," he answered.

"I think I ought to have some explanation of all this," said the Squire, putting on his magisterial air.

"Of course," replied Culverton promptly. "The case is this, Squire. These people were friends of my mother—or rather it pleased her to patronise them. Miss Fox is a beautiful woman who would like to be the Countess of Culverton—in fact she made up her mind three years ago to be the Countess of Culverton, leaving my opinions out of the question. Now I wish to marry Dolly, for I have been in love with her always, and I would not marry Miss Fox if my very life depended upon it. That is the whole story; and as for myself, I should never think of these people a second time; but unfortunately, Dolly is so strongly impressed with the idea that Miss Fox can and will marry me, whether I will or no, that the mere sight or mention of them agitates her beyond measure."

"But what reason has she to think so?" asked the Squire.

"Chiefly because she heard, not very long ago, of that wretched story of her aunt's. I have tried to assure her that the case is different, but it is of no use; and I find the best plan is to prevent her thinking about them at all, simply by avoiding all mention of them. I don't think Dolly is very strong Squire," he ended.

"Not very," answered the Squire gravely. "There is no disease of any kind; but she is so terribly sensitive."

"It was always the same," said Culverton. "Oh, here they are!"

"Is Jasper vexed?" asked Dolly as her brother left the room.

"Never mind Jasper, my darling," said the Mistress. "Give Dolly some jelly, my dear."

"Have a glass of wine my pet," said the Squire, as he handed Dolly her plate.

"My love," observed the Mistress presently to the Squire, "Culverton is going to Scotland to-morrow; we think it will be the best plan. Can you arrange to take us there on Thursday?"

"Of course, if you wish; but can we not all go together?"

"We might," answered Culverton doubtfully. "I say, mother, I might send Mrs. Bolsover to see everything made fit for us." Mrs. Bolsover was the housekeeper of the Towers.

"A very good plan," said the Mistress approvingly. "You know, Squire, Dolly really does require a change of air. I begin to think Yorkshire is not so bracing as I once did."

"Deane Ella air is splendid," asserted the Squire.

"But I think Scotch ale will suit Dolly best at present."

"Now I tell you what it really is," said the Squire wisely. "It is taking Dolly to London and giving her impure air in heated drawing-rooms and theatres, and then finishing her off in that horrid little hole we went to up the Rhine for the day," and as yet the wedding guests had not arrived.

He found his sister in the dining-room; and, as he entered, she looked up with a smile.

"I thought something was the matter," she said with an air of relief.

"Something is the matter," replied Jasper. "Go away, James; I wish to speak to Miss Nugent."

"There has been no accident, sir?" asked the man with trembling lips.

"No, no—nothing of the kind! It is merely a private affair of my own; nothing to trouble any of you."

"Jasper, what is it?" asked Dolly as the door closed behind the man.

"I do not know if I shall tell you."

"You must tell me. I am quite brave —it is Culverton, I know! Is he dead?"

"Worse than dead—false," cried Jasper passionately, putting his arms round her. "Oh, my little darling sister, can you bear it? Can you listen whilst I tell you that they have been fooling both of us?"

"Then they are married!" she said quite calmly.

"I dare say they will marry now that we have found them out," answered Jasper gloomily.

Then he recounted to her the events of the whole morning, ending by placing the letter in her hands. He was touched to see her utter calmness—not a tear dimmed the lustre of the brilliant blue eyes, not a trace of nervousness was apparent in the slim little hands which held the fatal note —only as she refolded it and replaced it in its cover, a piteous little smile quivered for an instant on her sweet lips, blanched now to a deathly pallor.

"And so he used to write to me," she said softly.

"Then what will you do?" he asked.

"I will go with you to-morrow morning," she answered; "and, after that, I suppose we must tell—the others."

"I think it is better for you to see for yourself before anything is said to the Squire. He will fly into a rage, and want to rush off to Culverton Royal with a horse-whip."

"Try to prevent that Jasper!" she said imploringly. "It is bad enough without the whole world knowing all about it.—And now I think I will go up stairs. I don't want any more luncheon."

At the door he stopped her.

"Little Dolly, can you bear it?" he asked anxiously.

"I must bear it; and, after all, we are Nugents," she answered. "It is not worse for me than for you. Oh, Jasper, did you really love her?"

"Love her," echoed Jasper—"love her! Oh, Heaven, how I did love her, and I thought she loved me!"

"Never mind, we shall get over it," said the girl, with a brave smile. "I shall show them both that I am brave. I don't intend to die, as poor aunt Dolly did; only let us be brave."

"I wish I were dead!" cried Jasper recklessly.

[*To be Continued.*]

Lime Kiln Club Belles.

When the meeting had been opened in due form Brother Gardner said he desired to call the attention of the meeting to the following circular recently issued by the keeper of the museum:—

"To the Public—The Lime Kiln Club Museum now contains about four thousand relics, ranging in interest from the sword of Lasher Hill to the jackstaffe of John Quincy Adams. We have room for at least two thousand more, and are making an earnest effort to build up something that will live after us. If you have anything in the nature of a relic which you are willing to part with, we will receive it with grateful hearts. We sadly need another skull of Nero, and can make room for any old boots belonging to Plato, spades or shovels used by Diogenes, or shotguns with the name of Cæsa ngraved on the breech. We are the only museum in this country which accepts relics as marked and swear by 'em forevas after."
—Detroit Free Press.

He had Great Faith in Salve.

When a New York boy had the end of a finger badly hurt, not long ago, his mother promptly brought out the salve, or some such ointment, saying:

"Never mind, Bob, the nail will grow out again."

A few days later he came in with the tongue of his wagon broken and demanded the salve-box.

"What do you want with it, baby?" said the mother.

"Why," said he, "I want to make this handle grow on thy wagon again."

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Mrs. E. A. Conner on the Chances of Woman's Success as Journalism.

1. What qualifications must a woman have to become a fairly successful journalist?

Answer—A natural inclination for writing, good health, a strong will and indomitable courage and perseverance. Not the least which is a sunny temper.

2. What preparation?

Answer—A fairly good education, the broader and higher the better, and the habit of closely reading. She should be a great reader of newspapers, particularly of their telegraphic dispatches, absolutely keeping track of current events all over the world. So she will be able to write on any general subject, in which every journalist, who is master of his profession, can do.

My own success, such as it is, I owe first to the habit of work to which my mother trained me, and next to the severe intellectual discipline received years ago in the course of study at Antioch College.

3. What difficulties stand in her way?

Answer—A good many. They are about half without and half within herself. The obstacles without come chiefly from the trade spirit opposition of men. They want the places in profession for themselves and are therefore apt so try to keep women out, and to belittle their work as far as possible. This is more the case East than in the West. Men of the West generally are more just and chivalrous to women than those of the older States. Women are not so plenty out there. In the newspaper fields a woman's chances are the best in the West; to the field of pure literature they are best in the East.

The obstacles within herself are her physical and emotional nature and her knack of training to regular business ways. A girl who determines to succeed in journalism must take the best care of her health, and put thoughts of things other than her occupation out of her head. People can work in this world or they can "have a good time," as we say, but they can't do both at once. This I learned from sad experience.

She must learn to control her emotions. To a man there is no such horror in an office as a crying woman, and I quite share his feeling. She must put her griefs in her pocket, together with her tears, and be a machine. A newspaper office is not a gossip, and editors and reporters are too busy to be respectful knights. If a hard-worked newspaper man in the same room seizes himself with an occasional cigar, or even in a fit of absent-mindedness drops a "swear word" unbeknown, she need not pretend to notice that is all. Men have some rights. "The boys" in a prominent newspaper office I know of used to tell me that I would never become a complete journalist until I had learned to smoke and swear.

Our bright busy girl, who goes into journalism, should take things as they come, with imperturbable good nature. That, by and by, when her masculine confreres come to know her they will regard her with a feeling of brave comradeship and as a good fellow. They will help instead of hindering her. The disagreeable things will cease of themselves, some of the pleasantest associations of my life are connected with newspaper offices. And I must say that as a class I have found men journalists the most accomplished and agreeable of their sex. All things will yield at last before a determined spirit and perseverance and industry. The woman who succeeds in newspaper work must prepare to give up most of the social enjoyments so dear to the hearts of most young ladies. It will be better if she gives up all thoughts of matrimony until her success is made. That is what many great actresses and singers have done. Domestic life and the building up of a career by women will not harmonize in this age of the world.

Is the career worth the sacrifice? Yes a thousand times!

4. What course would she best pursue to gain a footing?

Answer—I know of nothing better than to write short and lively communications and send them to editors. They will mostly be rejected, but if they are really worth anything they will see the light by-and-by. It is best at first not to expect pay for them. If they are printed a good number of times, then at length the gifted writer might modestly hint that if the able editor cared further for her contributions perhaps he would not mind putting a proper price on them. Sometimes it is possible to obtain an introduction to an editor through a friend or acquaintance. The chances are better of when this can be accomplished. A brilliant school girl attracts attention by her writing and a place is made for her without trouble. But it is not so easy to secure a footing. Like another journey in a famous poem, "the road winds up hill all the way" for most. But I don't know anything that is worth having while.

Finally, our bright girl will not be a regular journalist until she gets the training of one. The only way to get that is just to go into an office and get it.

5. What pecuniary support can she reasonably expect, and how long may she have to wait before counting on any income.

Answer—She can earn a fairly good living and lay up something. It is a shade better than school-teaching. There are perhaps half a dozen newspaper women in the country who receive $5,000 to $6,000 a year. The pay of the rest ranges from $20 to $50 a week, with far more at the former figure than the latter. Many add to their income by correspondence outside of their regular paper.

How long she will have to wait before getting an income depends wholly on circumstances. I received $18 for my first six months of newspaper work. Most will be able to do better than that, however, if they have any success at all.

A Postscript.

"How was your son when you last heard from him last?"

"He wrote me that he was so ill that he could neither sit nor stand."

"Then if he tells the truth he must be."

—Texas Siftings.

"That Book."

"Does me that book," said a boy to his little sister. "It isn't a book," said Miss Three-year-old. "It is the Bible, and it isn't to be tossed." That was a lesson in reverence for her older brother to learn. Charlie's Latin grammar, stories and histories on the center-table, even that illustrated edition of Longfellow's poems, oh these were books, according to the little maiden's idea; but the big book out of which papa read in the morning and the morocco one with gilt clasps that mamma carried to Sunday-school, were not books—they were Bibles. Sometimes, perhaps, when mamma was not looking, she might venture to toss a book that did not have pretty covers, but the Bible never. We like the way the little girl reverenced the books. When we receive little presents from our friends, we value them very much in proportion as we love the giver. So should we value the word of God. His present to us, so highly that no matter how simple the covers that inclose it, we shall always desire to take the best care of it and allow it to serve no ignoble purpose.—Philadelphia Call.

Agnostic comes from a Greek word and signifies not to know, or one not knowing. It is applied to those who neither affirm nor deny the doctrines of revelation as a creed, or those who claim that they are not able to know anything about them.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - JULY 23, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,
FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Alleghany Twp

HENRY WARD BEECHER, who sailed for England three or four weeks ago, preached in Westminister Chapel, London, on Sunday last and prayed fervently for the royal family. This, says the New York *World*, ought to elevate him considerably in the esteem of "good society."

THE Pennsylvania State Liquor League which met at Pittsburg last week adjourned on Thursday, to meet at Scranton on the second Tuesday of July 1887. They adopted a resolution condemning the submission of a Constitutional Prohibitory amendment to the people, and also a resolution declaring that they will not antagonize any candidate of either party, but will support candidates who favor the intereats of the League.

THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, opened his head quarcers at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday last. It is announced that during the campaign speeches will be made by U. S. Senators Hale and Frye and Congressman Reed, all of Maine, John Sherman and Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, Logan, of Illinois, and Senator Harrison, of Indiana. This seems to be a frightful waste of Republican oratory on a State which is claimed as sure to elect Quay's ticket by a majority of 60,000.

THE returns of the English Elections up to last Tuesday stood: Tories, 318; Union Liberals, 74; total 392. Gladstoneites, 187; Parnellites, 83; total 270, showing a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Tories as will be seen, fall 22 below the Gladstoneites, Parnellites and the Union Liberals, the latter of whom believe in some sort of Home Rule for Ireland, but do not indorse Mr. Gladstone's plan. If Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, again assumes the reins of government it is not believed in London that his administration will last over a few months. There are seven elections yet to take place, but the final outcome will not materially change the figures stated above.

IT is only a little over three weeks until the Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg, and yet no man can tell who will be nominated for Governor or any other State office. The Republican nominations were known two months in advance simply because it was well understood that with the exception of Beaver, for Governor, Quay was to be permitted to make all the others. If any Democrat, no matter how high his position, would undertake to dictate nominations for State offices to a Convention of his party, as Quay did for the Republicans, he would raise a storm of indignation about his head that would suggest to him the urgent propriety of abdicating his assumed power and attending to his own business.

MR. GLADSTONE, altough defeated in the English Elections, hasn't the most remote idea of abandoning his struggle in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. He is an old man now, but his spirits are unbroken and he shows all the active energy and fire of youth. In a conversation last week with the London correspondent of a Paris newspaper, he said: "The Liberals who follow me and the Irish members constitute a compact minority, whose wishes it is all the less possible to disregard, because among the victors are some who, perhaps, are less indisposed than is believed to enter the path of thorough reform for Ireland. If I listened to the warning of age, I would retire from public life, but would be committing a guilty action in abandoning the field after raising so much ire and inspiring so many hopes if I did not seek to appease the one and satisfy the other. I have worked all my life to deliver suffering people, and I mean to die as I have lived."

ALTHOUGH no day has yet been fixed upon for the final adjournment of Congress, it is the belief at Washington that it will get away before the coming week expires. The elephant on its hands just now is the swindling River and Harbor bill. The Senate after adding to its aggregate three millions more than it appropriated when it left the House, became alarmed at its magnitude and on last Friday it recommended a horizontal reduction on all items of the bill of 25 per cent, thus reducing the total amount to about *fourteen* millions of dollars. This admission that the bill was indefensible still leaves several objectionable schemes in it, notably the Hennepin canal job, and it is pretty certain that the bill will be killed in the House, or if it passes that body as it came from the Senate that the President will veto it. No President ever had a better opportunity of telling Congress what a River and Harbor bill ought to be and what it would be now, if there was no surplus in the treasury to induce extravagant, reckless and wholly unnecessary appropriations of a purely local character, for the mere purpose of enabling members to stand well with their constituents. If the President had the power to veto separate items in the bill while approving of the remainder, Mr. Cleveland would protect the treasury from wholesale robbery, but as he don't possess such power he will be driven to the alternative of struggling the monster outrage by a veto.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has issued a circular to his constituents of the Twentieth Congressional district, announcing that he will not again be a candidate for re-election. He is now serving his third term in Congress and has discharged his duties with credit and ability. It is said in some quarters that he aspires to the nomination for Governor by the approaching Democratic State Convention. What truth, if any, there is in the report we have no means of judging. His political career has been somewhat peculiar. Up to 1854 he was a Henry Clay Whig, but in the campaign of that year he sacrificed his personal and political manhood by becoming a Know Nothing and helped to elect Pollock, the candidate of that party for Governor, over William Bigler. The Legislature elected that year was of the Know Nothing stripe by an overwhelming majority, in the proportion of about four to one. When that body met in January 1855, Curtin became a candidate for United States Senator, notwithstanding the fact that he is the son of an Irishman. He however, was not alone in occupying that anomalous position. Simon Cameron, who is the son of a Scotchman, and who before that had been one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Democracy of the State, but who had been initiated into the secrets of the midnight lodge, was also a candidate for the same position. So was ex-Governor William F. Johnston, of Armstrong county, who was the son of a Democratic Tyrone County Irishman, and so was James L. Veech, of Fayette county, another son of an Irishman. What a singular and disgusting spectacle it was to see four sons of foreigners each seeking to be elected to the United States Senate by the votes of men, who had taken a secret oath to oppose and resist the election of foreigners to office? No one of the four was elected, although Cameron, we believe, claimed that he was the caucus nominee, and the election was postponed until the following January. At the next October election the Democrats carried the Legislature and in January 1856 elected Bigler to the Senate. In 1860 Curtin as the Republican nominee for Governor defeated the genial, high minded Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, who was his Democratic rival for the honor and in 1863 he defeated Judge George W. Woodward. For some years prior to his election to Congress and always since then Gov. Curtin has acted with the Democratic party, and although his connection with the Know Nothing party was a blunder worse than a crime, we do not suppose that at this late day it would seriously affect him as a candidate for Governor if he should happen to receive the nomination. Gov. Curtin himself would doubtless like to forget his brief and inglorious Know Nothing career.

THE act of Assembly empowering the Treasurer of this county to collect the State, county and poor, taxes was passed in 1872, and ever since it went into operation has been the subject of complaint in reference to one of its features. As our readers are aware the act requires the taxes to be paid to the treasurer on or before the first day of September in each year, and in default of such payment that *five* per cent. shall be added to the amount. The farmers in this county, and the same can doubtless be said of other counties with the same law, have always contended that the time for the payment of the taxes ought to be fixed at a later date than the first of September, for the reason that at that time they have not been enabled to dispose of their farm products and are therefore not as well prepared as they otherwise would be to make prompt payment. This is undoubtedly true. The interest on the State debt is payable on the first of February and the first of August in each year, and there is therefore no necessity, so far as the State is concerned, that the money arising from the taxes refered to should be paid into the treasury at Harrisburg at so early a time as the month of September. The last Legislature was evidently of this opinion and passed an act on the subject which will be found elsewhere published. This act empowers the county Commissioners to extend the date at which a reduction of the taxes for prompt payment shall cease. The act, however, requires that before the Commissioners can make the change at least five hundred taxable inhabitants of the county shall petition the board asking to have the change made. While we cannot see the wisdom in the Legislature requiring the large number of five hundred taxables to petition the Commissioners to do a thing which it is universally admitted ought to be done, it is nevertheless the law and the tax-payers of this county who desire the change to be made must be governed by its directions. The names of five hundred taxables can of course readily be obtained to several petitions—addressed to the Commissioners on the subject, and the farmers who are familiar with this question ought not to neglect attending to the matter before the first of April next. If they do so we have no doubt the County Commissioners will act on their petitions in such a way as to render general satisfaction.

UP TO date the Republicans and "pensions for all" Democrats in the House at Washington, have only been able to pass one of the private pension bills over the President's veto. It is the case of Joseph Romiser. This was done, not on the merits of the case as they were presented to the President, but for the reason that Mr. Cleveland had been informed that the case had been rejected by the Pension department, when in fact it had not been. Old Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who, owing to the protracted absence of Senator Mitchell, of this State, is the Chairman of the Pension committee, is responsible for the flood of pension bills rushed through the Senate and taken to the President. No single claim, it is said, has ever been considered by the full committee, the practice being to divide the bills among the members for investigation and for the committee as a whole to endorse the individual work of the members. They are then reported to the Senate, which passes them without further investigation, at the rate of from three to five per minute, when in full blast.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

The Senate's Amendments of a Very Loose and Sweeping Piece of House Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Mexican Pension bill passed by the House on the 5th of April, under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of two to one and nearly twenty yeas to spare, was so ill considered that its amendment in the Senate became a matter of course. This work has now been performed; and it is fairly to be presumed that at least a part of the modifications of the Senate will be accepted.

As passed by the House, Mr. Wolford's bill granted life pensions at the rate of $8 a month, to "all the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors who enlisted and served in the war with Mexico *for any period* during the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, and were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows." A proviso excepted from the benefits of the act persons under political disabilities.

No excuse could be made for passing a bill thus worded, since the phrase, "for any period," contained in it would entitle a man to a life long pension who had only served twenty-four hours, and even the widow of such a man. The bill passed by the House in the Forty-eighth Congress, for a similar purpose, required a service of at least sixty days, or else participation in a battle; but under the one sent to the Senate this year a recruit need never have been out of his native town or within a thousand miles of the Rio Grande to get a pension. The House bill further provided that where a soldier could not show his discharge papers, secondary evidence should be permitted, possession of a land warrant, unless proved to have been procured by fraud, being sufficient.

The Senate has amended the bill so as to apply only to those who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that nation, or who were actually engaged in a battle in said war and were honorable discharged." During the House debate one member declared that "quite forty per cent. of all the enlistments were made after the last battle of the war," and that the majority of these final recruits never marched toward Mexico at all. If this statement be even approximately true the present amendment is exceedingly important to the Treasury. Again, the Senate does not give pensions to all surviving widows, like the House bill, but only to those that "have not remarried." Still another proviso is in these terms:

And provided that every such officer, enlisted man, or widow, who is or may become 62 years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause recognized by the Pension laws as a sufficient cause for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the provisions of the act, except where such disability or dependency was incurred in aiding or abetiting the late rebellion.

Finally, to guard against duplicating pensions the Senate has provided that where persons entitled under this law are already receiving pensions of less than $8 a month, they shall only be entitled to the difference up to $8, and they shall have nothing at all under it if already pensioned at $8 or more.

Some, at least, of these amendments the House will doubtless have to accept, in order to save the bill from defeat. Exactly how much the measure may take from the Treasury annually, if finally agreed upon and enacted, will depend on its ultimate shape; but it must, in any event, be several millions. The estimate of the original cost of the House bill by its leading advocates varied from four to eight millions for the first year, with a diminution thereafter. Some Congressmen thought it might only cost two millions a year, but others fixed the limit at ten. The aggregate cost, first and last, was estimated at from sixty to seventy millions, or from forty to fifty millions under the sixty-day limitation. But, as has been said, these estimates must be revised under the various Senate amendments. The House bill had mentioned particularly the years 1845 and 1848 as two of those during which enlistment and service for any period should secure a pension. The first blood was shed in April, 1846, when some Americans under Thornton were killed, and the last battle was fought the 9th of October, 1847, while the treaty of peace was agreed to Feb. 2, 1848.

In spite of the existing differences between the action of the House and that of the Senate, the Mexican Pension bill is possibly nearer enactment than ever before. The amendments of the Senate are very much the same, except for requiring two months instead of two weeks service, as those which it added to the Townshend Mexican Pension bill, in the Forty-eighth Congress. But the Senate at that time also added the famous Cullom bill, pensioning Union dependent veterans, at an unknown cost, perhaps $50,000,000 a year. This swamped the original Mexican bill for that Congress. Now the Cullom bill has been passed by the Senate as a separate measure, and accordingly does not come up to handicap the Mexican bill. The fate of this latter measure will be watched with the interest which the fifty millions involved and the momentous precedent of pensioning troops for mere enlistment deserve.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pohibition in Politics.

The State Liquor League, in session at Pittsburgh, acted wisely in declining to go into politics, in refraining from making, endorsing or antagonizing party nominations, and in declaring for temperance and uniform license laws. There is no occasion for the liquor men to do more than lay down their principles and to resolve to stand by them and support men who do. They are entitled to the just protection of the law and no more; they are liable for infractions of it and they make nothing by encouraging or protecting those who break the law and abuse its privileges. Intemperance is an offense against decency and a disgrace; the encouragement or promomotion of it is deservedly unpopular.

Between intemperance and total abstinence there is a middle ground, which the vast majority of men and women see fit to take for the regulation of their private conduct; and between absolute prohibition and free liquor there is a middle ground which it has been the policy of the law in this commonwealth to take. It is true there are widespread abuses of the present law. In many communities the number of licensed places is far in excess of the needs of public accommodation; and in many others the regulations of the law are shamelessly trampled upon and defied; in other parts of the state there is absolute prohibition by the action of the courts in refusing all licenses, and the judges are sustained in their position by the popular majority; in other places, such as Media, Delaware county, for instance, the home of Republican State Chairman Cooper, there is prohibition by the charter law of the town; in Pittsburg the license rates are higher than in other parts of the state; in Philadelphia there is in one sense free license, as all applications conforming to the rules are granted by the county commissioners, subject to revocatian for cause by the courts.

The demand for greater uniformity of the license laws seems to be a reasonable one: the grading of the fees according to the amount of sales or the population of the places in whice business is done, and the establishment of these fees at such a figure as will restrict the business to responsible persons, are regulations that men of character, fit to be entrusted with a licensed busines, will not find fault with. Nor is the enforcement of existing laws any just ground for complaint among the liquor men. A wise decree has forbidden the sale of liquor on Sunday, to minors, or to drunken persons. No movement for the evasion or repeal of these regulations will find popular favor; and the liquor men wisely abstain from asking this.

The number of licenses to be granted, like the building of bridges and the laying out of roads, and many other matters of domestic concern, coming close home to the people of every community, has been given to the discretion of the judges. They are responsible to their people. They ought to be in a position to know the rights and wrongs of the tradic; and the voters have a chance every ten years to pass upon them, and their policy. It is needless to say that temperance people have nowhere fairly tested the efficacy of existing laws nor exhausted their rights under them to regulate the traffic; it is a matter for reasonable doubt with fair-minded men whether severer laws could be enforced where these have failed of operation.

The manufacture and sale of liquor and beer have developed under the laws of this state into a business of many millions—yielding some ten million dollars annual public revenue. The Prohibition movement proposes to utterly destroy these values and surrender these revenues. For that reason alone it cannot pass and ought not to pass; irrespective of the principles of moral liberty and good statesmanship involved in prohibition. Even if a majority of the people of the state favored prohibition, that alone would not justify it; majorities are to rule only subject to the rights of minorities. This is recognized in all the operations of the law. The temperance people have all to lose by insisting on prohibition; the liquor men have all to gain by conceding the justice of regulation.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

NOTICE TO OFFCE-HOLDERS.

President Cleveland Warns Them Not to Interfere in Political Movements

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following executive orrer was issued by the President this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHIGTON, July 14, 1886.

The Heads of departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office holders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people—not their masters; not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as office-holders to dictate the political action of their party. The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official places will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office-holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office holding. A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used, is easy, in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government, of political action free from official coercion.

You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Incapability of Self-Government.

Is is a rather strong indication of the capacity of any people for self-government, that is afforded by their bearing in times of popular excitement and disappointment. Hardly and clearer demonstration of the falsity of the Tory charge that the Irish are incapable of self-government is needed than the calm and peaceful course they have adopted during the late canvass and in view of the defeat of home rule. Notwithstanding the tendency of such an issue to arouse popular feeling, the supporters of Mr. Parnell have kept much closer within the law than is usual in either Irish or English elections.

In fact that appeal to English prejudice in the light of the recent elections becomes a decided boomerang. The Ulster population were the especial proteges of the Tory and discontented Liberal element; and in the excitement of the late election the turbulence, the attempts to over-ride the law and carry elections by riots, and the inability to submit the issue to peaceful and fair discussion were shown by the very classes whom the Torries saw fit to champion. It is not just to charge these disturbances to the whole of the North-Irish Protestants, for that race is, as a whole, a sensible and law-abiding class. But late experience makes it clear that if there is any class in Ireland, whose ignorance, prejudice and violence would make self-government difficult, it is that lower element of the Tories who furnished the rioting of the past few weeks.

Deeds are the true criterion by which to judge the people; and in this case that criterion shows that whatever incapability for self-government there may be, is to be found among the followers of Lord Randolph Churchill and not among the followers of Mr. Parnell.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Undigested Food.

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, fire hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

—Seven years ago Alfred Godfrey, a married man of Union county, North Carolina, formed a strong attachment for Miss Susanna Porter, and Rufus Porter, her brother, entertained the same feelings for Mrs. Godfrey. An exchange was made. Porter took Mrs. Godfrey and some property as a bonus, and Godfrey took Miss Porter. Both families moved to Mecklenburg county, and lived in amicable relations on the same plantation. On Tuesday of last week some one issued a warrant for their arrest, and both Porter and Godfrey ran away.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Two hundred acres of cranberries near Tomah, Wis., were ruined by the recent forest fires. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

—Thomas Addis Emmet, a grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, has been appointed by the New York Park Board as general inspector of the parks.

—Daniel Stover, of Galton, Ill., has an undisputed record of 133 rattlesnakes killed in the past four months. He has 539 rattles to show for it. He has also killed 104 blue racers.

—A cloud of grasshoppers settled on a wheat field near Sanborn, Dakota, a week ago last Sunday afternoon, and in a short time cleared fifty acres of every vestige of greenness.

—Andrews, the Georgian, who last year walked from Atlanta to Boston, is now on his second trip, accompanied by the same little dog. The peculiar thing about it is that the pedestrian is ninety-six years old.

—The burdock plant is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters, is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

—Mrs. Caroline Benedict, aged sixty years, died at Mottville, near Syracuse, New York, last Wednesday week, after a fast of 53 days. Nearly every day of her fast she took part of a cup of weak tea and a few teaspoonfuls of whiskey.

—In this age of adulterated goods it is a pleasure to find an article that is absolutely pure. Such an article is Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, and the price is so reasonable that there is no excuse for anybody using common adulterated soap.

—One of Connecticut's old blue laws: "No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her parents. Five pounds a penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during pleasure."

—You are not old, yet your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing.

—Bartenders who keep their money on the shelf behind the bar should beware of young men carrying canes. Two such young men have been arrested in Boston, where they were stealing money by means of a veay sticky substance on the ends of their canes.

—Latest returns confirm the previous estimates of the wheat crop of California. It will be the largest ever harvested. The returns furnished by the county assessors show a total yield of a fraction over 70,000,000 bushels, which will leave California close on to 80,000,000 bushels for export.

—It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used.

—The forest fire in Wisconsin was very disastrous. A prominent lumberman says that at least 100,000,000 feet of pine lumber has been destroyed already in the Menomonee region, and that the timber loss by fire is the greatest for years. A number of persons have been injured. Several villages are threatened.

—Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

—Mrs. Annie D. Clopper is among the most extensive raisers of fine horses in Colorado. She holds regular sales once or twice a year, at which she offers 100 or more horses of different grades, from ordinary to the best that can be had in the state. So far as known she is the only woman thus engaged, but she is highly successful.

—A Massachusetts newspaper tells the old story of Isaiah Thomas, who used to make almanacs. When he was preparing the one for 1780 one of his boys asked him what he should put opposite the "13th of July." Mr. Thomas, being engaged, replied, "Anything, anything." The boy, thus ordered, returned to the office and set, "Rain, hail, and snow." The country was all amazement when the day arrived, for it actually rained, hailed, and snowed violently.

—An Apache will ride a horse down, kill the animal, and cut as large a piece of meat out of him as he can conveniently carry, steal a fresh horse and pursue his journey. He will ride the fresh horse until it can carry him no further, and his supply of meat from his last horse is exhausted, and then kill the steed and steal a new one, as before. The Government scouts are Apaches, who are allowed all the ammunition they want. They, of course, stand in with those on the war-path and supply them with cartridges. In this way they are enabled to keep up the war. When the scouts are discharged they return to the reservation, and there break out themselves.

—A goose, the property of Moulton LaClair, living just over the town line in Western Missouri, died last Saturday week, aged forty-one years. Her gooseship was once the property of Mr. LaClair's mother, whose death occurred thirty-five years ago. The goose had been kept by the family, therefore Mr. LaClair can vouch for the truth of the statement as to her age. The members of the family have died one by one leaving Mr. LaClair alone but happy bachelor and enjoying all the comforts connected with bachelor life. The goose has been kept by him and has laid a great many eggs, but never, to his knowledge, a golden one. She lived to see several generations of geese pass away and was herself a widow over twenty-five years.

Hay Fever Sufferers.

The number of people annually afflicted with this most annoying malady seems to be greatly on the increase. The editor of this journal is an annual victim, and, with a view to discover a specific cure, has tried numerous remedies. Of these Ely's Cream Balm is by all odds the quickest and most satisfactory, two applications greatly allaying the usual symptoms in the nose and eyes. We would recommend its use by all subject to hay fever, and we gladly bear unsolicited testimony to its efficacy in our own case.—Media, Pa., *Record.*

—A California stage coach, running through the Moraga valley, tipped over, and the seven outside passengers were shot down a precipice. One young lady, after falling 50 feet, fetched up in the top of a tree quite unhurt, and also quite destitute of clothing. None of the passengers were seriously damaged.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at E. James'.

ON THE ENGINE.

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick.

TAUNTON, MASS.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N.Y.

DEAR SIR:—I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowell, residing in Taunton. For ten years I have suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Often I had such blinding sick headaches that I could hardly see. I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating and partly to the jar of the engine.

Remember that I had tried every medicine I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this crisis (a) time DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was sent to me, and with my experience of unbelieving, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.

I had taken it but a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomach and the suppling pains left my head, and soon I was all right and have been ever since. It is now one year since I took the first dose, and I drove every ache, pain and disease fleet, completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.

"Why, I believe FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. Once I spoke a few days to Sebastian, an engineer who runs the mail, fine past train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever and was threatened in almost broken down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said; "cheer up—I've got something on my engine that will set you on your pins." I took out my bottle of Favorite Remedy, poured his head and gave him a dose. He went to bed. Two days after I met him looking healthy as a hatchet. "Jim," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY Rondout, N. Y." said I. "Well, I don't care a dose ready it is, you're the first man on the railroad," he say we all. Yours etc., DAVID FITZ.

If your own fault if you suffer from Headache, Indigestion or Dyspepsia. One dollar will buy a bottle of Favorite Remedy and cure you.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever see anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it save me to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. MCKENNEY, Macon, Ga.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power over core for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, Mass., June 3, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were blotted, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our limbs seemed worthless. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off.

All our line juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain found a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing to medicine in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINSLOW.

The Trooper's Experience.

Macleod, Assiniboia (N. W. Territory), March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in testifying to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brings on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had these sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. E. BOWEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, A. Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. Lloyd Jones, dec'd, (front part,) Center street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

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HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c., promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Warerooms on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMY.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 9, 1886.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
Over 2,000 pages. Fully Illustrated. Agts wanted Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila

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To the Citizens of Cambria Co Generally; to Good Dressers Particularly.

If you love Nice Clothes, GOETZ, the Tailor, invites you to No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, to examine into the Magnitude, Variety and Beauty of his New Spring Stock.

ALF. E. GOETZ,
Merchant Tailor,
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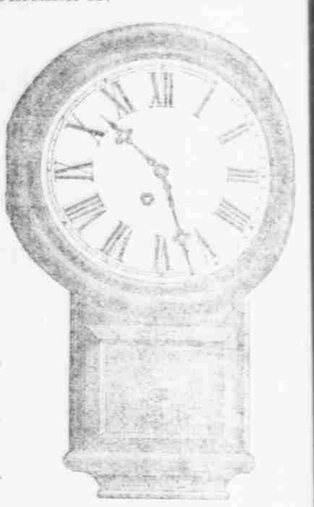

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Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE
SEMINOLY VIGOROUS HEALTH
PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.
THE PASTILLE CURE
TREATMENT—One Week 25, Two 50
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Kansas City, Mo.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliances.

STEUBENVILLE, FEMALE, SEMINARY.

Opens Sept. 15th. Location healthful; rooms for young ladies new and elegantly furnished; Faculty ample, and thorough in all departments. Modern Languages a specialty. Terms $250 per session of 40 weeks. Send for Catalogue. J. W. WIGHTMAN, D. D., Principal, Steubenville, Ohio.

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Policies written at short notice in the old reliable
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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

TARRANT'S Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, will cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. It regulates the liver and enables those of feeble digestion to eat by their food. It restores the natural and healthy tone of the digestive organs, and is invaluable in Piles and Inflammatory Diseases. Also a safe and reliable aperient for Children—Economical. Reliable. Elegant. It should be found in every household. Sold by druggists everywhere. Manufactured only by TARRANT & Co., New York.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
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Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
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☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, as all goods I offer are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1886.-tf.

CATARRH
ELY'S Cream Balm
Gives Relief
Instantly
CURES
COLD IN HEAD,
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs, odors.
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of Alonzo Vickroy, wife of Edwin Augustus Vickroy has presented her petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, praying the said Court to authorize her to have the power to act and bind her separate estate in business as a feme sole trader, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided and that said petition will be acted upon by said Court on Monday, July 5th, 1886.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.
June 18-3t.

The GREAT JUMBO ENGINE

EVERY ONE WHO USES A WASHING MACHINE

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE
LORETTO, PA.
IN CHARGE OF THE
FRANSISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
Nov. 20th, 1885-1y.

E. L. JOHNSON, W. J. BUCK, L. V. BUCK.
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Money Received on Deposit.
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
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The Old Doctor
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TANSY PILLS
Are perfectly Safe and Reliable. Have been used by Ladies with perfect success for many years. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask your Druggist for Tansy Pills, or send $1.00 for a sealed box. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—For fine peaches go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The season for apple dumplings is near at hand.

—For all kinds of fruit and vegetables go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. B. G. Williams caught a two and a quarter pounder in Shenkle's dam on Sunday last.

—A colored camp meeting is in full blast at Dutch Fountain Park near Lloydsville and will last to the 30th.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at Schell's drug store.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your orders and repairs for the Champion mowers and reapers.

—Young man, clip the accounts of ice cream poisoning cases out of the papers and show them to your girl.

—The Annual Pringledale camp meeting each meets at Wilmore, will commence this year on Friday next.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your orders and repairs for the Walter A. Wood mowers.

—Twenty-eight new money order offices have been added to the list in Pennsylvania by the Postmaster General.

—One way to acquire a copious flow of language is to sit down on a tack. It is said it will have the desired effect.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your horse shovel plows, single shovel plows, and scraps, cultivators, etc.

—Last week three horses belonging to Henry Miller, a Bedford county man were killed in the field by lightning.

—Mr. Thomas Doran, of Summerhill twp., killed a blacksnake on Saturday last that measured six feet three inches.

—The celebrated Boss grain cradles manufactured by B. C. J. McGuire, at Wilmore, for sale at Dofton's hardware store.

—Mr. George M. Riddle, of the East ward, who has been absent in Philadelphia for seven months, arrived at home on Friday last.

—Post office money orders for five dollars and under will be sold after the 25th inst. for five cents instead of eight cents the old rate.

—The mother of Bishop Watterson is lying at the point of death at her home in Lawrenceville. She is suffering from a cancer in the face.

—The Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, has received an order from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for 10,000 tons of steel rails.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your orders and repairs for the Tiger mowers, the John P. Manny mowers and the Johnston mowers and reapers.

—Four hundred bushels of seed wheat, of Fultz variety, for sale by the subscriber residing one mile east of Loretto.

THOMAS L. PARRISH.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker to buy new reapers, papers and twine binders. They are the best and will sell cheaper for the same quality of machines.

—Mr. A. H. Ewell and wife, of Tyrone, spent Sunday last week, and we understand while here rented a house which they will occupy on the 1st of September next.

—The second reunion of the old Pennsylvania Canal boatmen and Portage Railroad employes will be held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, October 14 and 15 next.

—A young man advertised for a wife, his object in so doing the advertisement, and now a young man thinks there is no balm in Gilead, while the old folks think there is more than two fools in the family.

—Mrs. S. E. Jones is closing out a lot of paper shades at 25 cts., Ladies' gauze undervests at 25 cts., gossamers from $1.00 up. Also a lot of dress goods, shirts, lace curtains and embroidered robes at cost.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your hay and grain knockers.

—Rev. J. Brownstein, son of Mr. Thomas Brownstein of this place, who was recently ordained to the Catholic priesthood has been appointed rector of St. John's church, Altoona. He left this place to take up his future labors on Saturday.

—Excursion parties are all the go. The latest excursion will be a party from the Methodist of Ebensburg and will consist of men, women and children, with John Gray alone as their destination where they will buy dry goods, dress goods and shoes, groceries and provisions at the lowest possible prices.

—Mr. Samuel Hall, of the Dubois Coal Co., at Hillside, Clearfield county, employs a large land of Hungarians from Pittsburg, on Monday, to work in the coal mines of said company, under the promise of $1.50 per day. Forty more Huns are expected to follow this week, and a number are to return to Shamokin for the same purpose next week.

—Any kind of tablets, paper, pens, pencils, etc., can be found at Davison's drug store.

—Mr. Mahan, from Johnstown, represented himself to be an agent for the P. R. Company, Indiana county, has been purchasing land along Blacklick but when questioning parties came to confirm the statement he presented an article which privately told the land for three years and had the contract with thanks. We have seen in that vicinity now.

—Wm. Fry, formerly a prominent citizen of Carrolltown, who was arrested some months ago at Pittsburgh, where he now resides, charged with assault and battery and with enticing little girls into a cemetery for immoral purposes was convicted on Thursday of assault and battery. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made on the grounds of after discovered evidence. The accused was admitted to bail in the same sum pending the motion for a new trial.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your phosphate. They deal only in first class goods.

—The school year has come to a close, and for several months to come the school houses all over this county will remain closed to school purposes, some perhaps not to be opened at all until the beginning of a new school year. This should not be the case.—Now is the time for the School Directors to thoroughly overhaul these buildings. Few are in such excellent condition that they would not be the better for a careful examination. There are many where the ventilation and light are susceptible of great improvement. Repairs of some kind will be found necessary in almost all of these places. Then, too, the surroundings of most school houses are susceptible of further improvement. No matter how attractive things already are, there is always opportunity to make them still more so, and æsthetic culture in these days has come to be regarded as a most essential element in common school education. In short, an active, energetic Board of Directors, animated by the proper spirit and inclinations, can do much to make the next school year an improvement on the one just past, so far as this particular sphere in school house improvement and sanitation is concerned. Let them see to it that this duty is conscientiously discharged.

GABLE & CO. FOR BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERIES!

Why Gable & Co. for Embroideries? Simply because they import their own goods—get them direct—pay no importers' or jobbers' profits, and being the pioneers in low prices, give you the best value to be found anywhere. They do not care with whom you compare their goods.

Best Value stamps every yard you buy from them. All prices and all widths.

Skirt Width (Cambric,) 87½c., $1, 1.12½, 1.25, 1.37½, 1.50, 1.87½
Skirt Width (Swiss,) $1, 1.50, 1.75 1.87½, up to 2.37½.

Cambric Embroideries, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½c
Cambric Embroideries, extra wide, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25c.
Cambric Embroideries, very wide, 30, 35, 50, 58, 62½, 75c., $1.

Fine Swiss Embroideries, 12½, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, up to 37½.
Narrow Swiss Edging, 10c. Good line of Colored Embroideries.

1402 Eleventh Avenue, GABLE & CO., Altoona, Pennsylvania.

STORE CLOSES AT SIX P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY AND WEEK FOLLOWING PAY-DAY.

Twenty-five per cent. is about what we save people on Oriental Lace and Lace Trimmings.

Cresson and Conlport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1 A. M.	No. 2 A. M.	Mixed P. M.
Cresson,	8.30	11.30	4.30
Wildwood,	8.47	11.48	4.50
Dawson,	8.50	11.52	4.56
Ansbury,	7.00	12.02	5.06
Ashville,	7.08	12.12	5.16
Burnt Mills,	7.15	12.20	5.25
Dysarts,	7.20	12.25	5.30
Condron,	7.25	12.30	5.36
Dean,	7.30	12.36	5.41
Frugality,	7.40	12.47	5.54
Fallen Timber,	7.50	12.57	6.05
Flyn City,	8.00	1.10	6.17
Coalport,	8.11	1.21	6.30
Rosebud,	8.14	1.24	.....
Irvona,	8.20	1.30	.....

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1 A. M.	No. 2 A. M.	Mixed P. M.
Irvona,	8.20	1.30	.....
Rosebud,	8.26	1.36	.....
Coalport,	8.37	1.47	.....
Flyn City,	9.00	1.57	5.14
Fallen Timber,	9.12	2.22	5.32
Frugality,	9.24	2.35	5.50
Dean,	9.34	2.46	6.05
Condron,	9.45	2.54	6.22
Dysart,	9.50	3.00	6.30
Burnt Mills,	9.55	3.05	6.37
Ashville,	10.00	3.15	6.45
Amsbry,	10.08	3.18	7.08
Dawson,	10.17	3.26	7.18
Wildwood,	10.28	3.36	7.32
Cresson,	10.32	3.42	7.36
	10.50	4.00	4.08

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for pure ground bone dust for buckwheat, wheat and rye.

—Hon. John C. Gates has been appointed ticket agent at Conlport for the Cresson & Coalport railroad.

—Judge Johnston returned home from Bedford Springs on Tuesday last, feeling much benefitted by his short vacation.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your cast or wrought iron fencing.

—On Saturday last the Cresson Springs ball nine, defeated the Ebensburg club by a score of 12 to 7. Dr. Turley, of Loretto, umpired the game in a manner very satisfactory to both parties.

—Letters remaining in the Ebensburg Postoffice uncalled for: Mrs. Annie K. Lloyd, Mrs. James S. Wagner Miss Sadie Koontz, Mr. Thomas Hughes, (2) Mrs. Frederick D. Clevenger.

—Judge R. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, is one of the most popular guests at the Springs. His bright wit and quiet humor always attract a large crowd to his end of the porch.—*Bedford Gazette.*

—An excursion party numbering about one hundred left this place this (Thursday) morning at seven o'clock for Coalport. The party will return this evening and are accompanied by the Ebensburg Brass Band.

—Mr. C. M. Parrish, son of Mr. J. D. Parrish, of this place, and a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has accepted a position and will hereafter be found at Mateer's drug store in Altoona.

—A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weakness and irregularities, I consider it without an equal."

—Ralph Harper and wife were committed to jail at Greensburg recently upon the charge of burning the house of Harry Ruff, at Ruffsdale, and of robbing the same of a considerable sum of money. It is said Harper has made a confession.

—A seasonable item: Put a tablespoonful of brown sugar into a quart of paste, and it will fasten labels as securely to tin cans as to wood. Housekeepers may save themselves much annoyance in the loss of labels from their fruit cans when putting up their own fruit by remembering this.

—A little four-year-old son of Mrs. Wolf, a grandchild of Judge Shannon, broke his right leg below the knee on Monday evening last. He was sliding down the banisters at the residence of his grandfather and in attempting to jump off his foot caught in one of the rungs. Drs. Griffith and Jones reduced the fracture and the little fellow is getting along as well as could be expected.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your repairs for all kinds of mowers and reapers.

—A phenomenal hail-storm passed over McConnelsburg, Fulton county, on last Sunday afternoon. Without any accompanying storm the hail dropped from a sky nearly devoid of cloads, each fragment weighing from three to six ounces. The crashing on the roofs of the houses resembling a continuous discharge of musketry for about fifteen minutes. In the path of the storm, which was about a mile wide, trees were stripped of their branches, and fruit, fields of corn and other crops destroyed, and hundreds of panes of glass broken and birds killed. The roar of the falling hail after the storm had passed the town along the mountain resembled the sound of thunder. It was followed about four hours afterward by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning.

—On Saturday last William Frazer, a twelve year old lad whose parents reside about half a mile south of Wilmore accidentally discharged a revolver, the bullet striking him in the forehead just above the left eye, from the effects of which he died in a few hours afterwards. He in company with a couple of other boys had been down to Summerhill and coming home young Frazer who had got possession of some cartridges proceeded to load the revolver. One of the cartridges would not go into the chamber of the revolver and the boy stuck it partly in and struck it on the railroad track to drive it down when it exploded with the result above stated. He was taken to his home and medical aid summoned but his case was hopeless and he died shortly after reaching home. His remains were interred in the United Brethern Cemetery at Wilmore on Sunday.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your phosphate. They deal only in first class goods.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

Wm. Murray & Son 1315 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, pay the highest cash price for Wool in exchange for dry goods and carpets. Bring your wool to Altoona and get trade for it at Altoona cash prices

WM. MURRAY & SON,
1315 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. 2m.

—Go to J. & H. A. Shoemaker for your plows and repairs.

—The examination of teachers for the schools of Ebensburg will be held on Saturday, July 31st. Only applicants for schools in the borough will be examined. The examination will begin promptly at 8 A. M. The selection of teachers will be made by the Board on Monday evening following.

—On Sunday last Mr. John M. Davis, of Johnstown, drove to the farm of Mr. Abram Reese about four miles south of this place with a pair of black horses and stopped all night with Mr. Reese. The next morning the horses were gone and up to this time have not been heard from. Whether they were stolen or broke out of the stable is a matter for conjecture.

Mr. Jacob B. Mitchell, of New Washington, offers fifty dollars reward for the recovery of a bright bay mare, 14 hands high with white stripe in face and left hind foot white and a covered Brewster side bar buggy with bright red running gears, and the arrest of a short heavy set man with light hair, florid complexion who is a German and speaks broken English and calling himself Abram Dellinger.

—A short time ago a man who resides in Cambria township, was sued before a Justice of the Peace and a judgment was obtained against him. He objected to the amount claimed and when the Justice gave judgment against him for the full amount it made him mad. In fact it made him so mad that he felt that he would have to do something more than common to show exactly how mad he was. He went home and when his family saw him coming they knew there was some thing more than usual going to happen and it was generally conceded in the family that the old man had got his dander up and that they had better keep out of the way until the old gentleman's dander got down again. The first thing that met the old man's gaze on his return was an axe and an axe was just what he wanted. Close by his house stood four or five nice, thrifty apple trees that he had planted himself and watched with care for a number of years until they were beginning to bear nicely.—These he took the bark off with the axe and then threw the weapon away. He then went into the house and went to bed with his boots on and when he got up the next morning he felt serene and happy. He had demonstrated to his family and the rest of mankind that that judgment did not altogether please him and at the time had felt a little bit mad.

A Literary Coup D'etat.

Of all the surprises to which the reading public has been treated by Mr. Alden's surprising Literary Revolution, perhaps the most remarkable is the last.

Two of the choicest and most famous books in modern literature. Washington Irving's "The Sketch Book" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York," are just published in style worthy of this most widely celebrated and universally honored of of American authors The two books together form one of the nine volumes of his works also just published. The type is large, leaded, beautiful the two volumes bound in one comprise 606 pages; the binding is half morocco, marbled edges. The only other edition in the market that at all compares with this or rivals it, is advertised by the publisher at $3.00 per volume.

Mr. Alden's price when sold in sets of nine volumes, is a little less than $1.00 per volume. He now offers this single specimen volume until September 1, 1886, for the price (if it can be called a price) of 50 cents, by mail, postage paid.

This offer is without restriction or condition; if there are a hundred thousand, or half a million of those who take pleasure in the works of Washington Irving, who want the volume, he says he will fill their orders as fast as his printers and binders can turn them out.

If you want to complete your set after you have received this volume, you can, of course do so by paying the additional price per volume. The whole nine volumes will be sent for the full amount it made him mad. In fact it made him so mad that he felt that he would have to do something more than common to show exactly how mad he was. He went home and when his family saw him coming they knew there was some thing more than usual going to happen and it was generally conceded in the family that the old man had got his dander up and that they had better keep out of the way until the old gentleman's dander got down again. The first thing that met the old man's gaze on his return was an axe and an axe was just what he wanted. Close by his house stood four or five nice, thrifty apple trees that he had planted himself and watched with care for a number of years until they were beginning to bear nicely.—These he took the bark off with the axe and then threw the weapon away. He then went into the house and went to bed with his boots on and when he got up the next morning he felt serene and happy. He had demonstrated to his family and the rest of mankind that that judgment did not altogether please him and at the time had felt a little bit mad.

A Baby in an Out-House Vault.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday says: About 8 o'clock Ida Pruner, a domestic in the service of Mr. Emil Young, the Main street jeweler, repaired to the out-house in the rear of Mr. Young's residence, and was there delivered of a female child, which she dropped into the vault. Mrs. Young heard the baby's cries and hastened to the out-house, suspecting something was wrong.—Upon learning the situation of affairs she notified Mr. Young, and he summoned Justice Strayer, who happened to be passing at the time. With the assistance of an employe of Mr. W. S. Weaver, the Justice succeeded in rescuing the infant alive from the vault. It was taken charge of by Mrs. Young and well cared for, and Miss Pruner was taken to her room and put to bed.

Subsequently the Justice visited her in her room, and she made information against Ed. Koenig, of Altoona, a freight brakeman on the Pittsburgh Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, charging him with being the father of the child.

Oh, to be Rid of Calomel!

Thousands of people who are afflicted with a diseased liver, indigestion, waterbrash, sour stomach, or a generally intolerable billiousness, as it is termed, use mercury. This is done reluctantly perhaps, but the common-place argument is, "Oh, nothing will reach the liver and spleen except blue mass; could I get something else, I wouldn't use it." Reader, you can; and that somethsng else is Simmons Liver Regulator. It is equal in power to blue mass, and without any of its injurious effects.

Educational Information—Article 2d.

Items from district reports given in the order reports were received.

Stonycreek—Report received June 26th. No. of schools 7; pupils 277; per cent. of attendance 93; cost of each pupil per mo. 82c. Appropriation $250.92. Average monthly wages $31.25. Term 5 months. This district built a four roomed building and established graded schools. Balance on hand $181.29. Value of property $2000.

Franklin—Received June 26th. No. of schools 3; pupils 133; per cent. of attendance 89. Cost per mo. of each pupil $1.06. Average monthly wages $41.66. Liabilities $7.20. Term 6 months. Value of school property $3000.

Croyle—Report received July 1st. No. of schools 7½; pupils 327; per cent. of attendance 86; cost of each pupil per mo. 66c.; Average monthly wages $25.50. Term 5 months. Liabilities $1589.65. Built a two-story house at Summerhill and graded the schools. State appropriation $221.39. Value of school property $3500.

Ashland—(Indp.) This district has one school with 39 pupils enrolled; the teacher was paid $25 per mo. for a term of 5 months. Per cent of attendance 68. Appropriation $33.50. Balance in hand $44 39. Value of school property $500.

Ebensburg—Report received and filed July 2nd. No. of schools 5, 269 pupils attended during the term and cost 68 cents monthly tuition. Average per cent. of attendance 85 and average monthly wages paid teachers $37.40. Two rooms were seated with good furniture and house repaired during the year. State appropriation $316.30. Term 7 months. Value of property $8000.

East Taylor—Report received July 2nd. No. of schools 4; pupils 167. Per cent. of attendance 85. Cost per mo. of each pupil 85 cents. Appropriation $138.72. Average monthly wages $30. Term 5 months. Balance on hand $139.66. Value of property $3000.

Lower Yoder—Report received July 2nd. No. of schools in district 8; pupils attending 435. Per cent of attendance 82. Cost of pupil per mo. 75c. Average monthly wages paid teachers $29.50. Term 5 months. A four roomed house was built and graded schools established during the term. Value of property $8500.

Prospect—Report received July 3rd. This borough has only one school with 79 pupils attending. Each pupil cost 46 cents per mo. for tuition and the per cent. of attendance was only 58. Term 8 months. The teacher was paid $35 per mo. New patent furniture was placed in the school during the year. Balance on hand $22.65. Value of property $1000.

Blacklick—Report received July 6th. No. of schools 6; pupils 172. Term 5 months. Average per cent. of attendance 79. Cost of each pupil per mo. 92. Average monthly wages $24.68. Appropriation rec'd $135.43. Balance on hand $149.52. Value of property $3000.

Carrolltown—Received July 5th. Two schools in the district and during the month 97 pupils attended. Per cent. of attendance 87. Each pupil cost 54 cents per mo. $30 was the average wages paid. Term 7 mos. Value of school property $1500.

Jackson—Received July 8. No. of schools on joint school being established between this district and Croyle. 326 pupils attended during the term with an average per cent of attendance of 80. Each pupil cost 64 cts. per mo. for tuition. The teachers received $30 and $20 per month. $218.85 was rec'd from the State. A new house was built during the year and another will be built during the present term. Balance on hand $197.09. Value of school property $4000.

Susquehanna—Report received July 8th. No. of schools 7; pupils enrolled 308. Average per cent. of attendance 78. Cost of each pupil per mo. 64 cents. $218.85 was received from the State and the house repaired. Term 5 months. Balance on hand $18.19. Value of school property $3000. A first class new house was built last year and furnished with good furniture.

Lilly—Report received July 12th. Two schools in operation with an enrollment of 126 pupils. Per cent. of attendance 88 and 55 cents per mo. was the cost of each pupil. $33 per mo. was the average wages paid. Balance on hand $48.08. Term 6 months. School property valued at $1500.

Washington—Report was forwarded July 12th. No. of schools in district 7 with 268 pupils attending. 85 was the average per cent. of attendance and 90 cents was the cost of each pupil per month. The average wages paid teachers was $30 per month. $207.86 was rec'd from the State appropriation. $1139.35 was expended in repairing houses. Balance on hand $48.08. Term 6 months. Value of property $5000.

Cambria Bor.—Report received July 14th. In this district three schools are open with 295 pupils enrolled. Another teacher will be added for the coming term. Per cent. of attendance 92. Cost of each pupil per mo. 67 cents. The teacher's wages averaged 43.33. Term 8 months. A night school was in operation in this district. Balance on hand $88 88. Appropriation $657.98. Value of school property $4500.

White—Report received July 16th. In the district 4 schools are open, and 127 pupils enrolled with an average per cent. of attendance 82. Each pupils cost $1.21 per mo. Average wages paid teachers $31.75. Appropriations $95.49. Term 5 months. Balance on hand $621.64. Value of school property $3500.

Gallitzin twp.—Report received July 19th. There are 3 schools in the district with 91 pupils enrolled and an average per cent. of attendance during the term 80. Cost of each pupil per month $1.07. The average monthly wages paid teachers was $27.50. Term 5 months. Appropriation $145.34. Value of school property 1200.

The reports from the various districts are here given in the order received, filed and forwarded to the School Department. Districts will receive their State Appropriation in the order in which their reports are placed on file. All reports are expected to be forwarded during the month of June. It retards the publishing at the annual report when districts do not forward their reports promptly, and their State Appropriation is also delayed. The majority of reports were received in good time this year but a few tardy districts must be reported.

Respectfully,
L. STRAYER, Co. Sup't.

Book Notice.

Godey's Lady's Book for August is a bright and attractive number. The frontispiece illustration is a pleasing subject—a fair child having obtained possession of grandma's curls, is changing their snowy whiteness to a darker hue by immersion in an ink bottle; the utterly unconscious expression of any wrong upon the childish face is very taking. Various designs for colored and black fashions are given. Also an attractive colored and many black work designs. The literary department is full and varied. "The Coronet of Thorns," by J. V. Prichard, nears conclusion, and the pages given are very exciting. "Found—Not Sought," a good translation from the German of E. Laddey, is concluded. "May," by Merritt Keene is an attractive story.—"Jacot," by the popular author, Emily Lennox, is bright and original. "The Voice in the River," by Clarence M. Boutelle, is full of thrilling accident. Numerous other stories and poems, with a piece of Mikado music, recipes, household hints, dressmaking, fashion notes, etc., completes an especially good midsummer number. W. E. Striker, Philadelphia, Publisher. Price $2.00 per year.

Chairman of the County Committee.

The candidates on the Democratic county ticket in connection with W. Horace Rose, late chairman of the county committee, have elected Mr. Charles J. Mayer, of Johnstown, as the successor of Mr. Rose for the ensuing year. The return judges of the late primary elections at their first meeting here on the 21st of June, empowered the candidates and Mr. Rose to select a chairman and, as above stated, they have chosen Mr. Mayer who has accepted. Mr. Mayer is a gentleman of intelligence and a thorough going Democrat, and will discharge the duties of his position in such a manner as will meet with the approbation of the Democracy of the county.

AN ACT

To empower the county commissioners, in the counties where by present laws the county treasurer collects the taxes, to change the date or dates at which a reduction of said taxes for prompt payment shall cease.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That, from and after the passage of this act, the county commissioners, in all counties where the county treasurer collects taxes, shall, on petition of at least five hundred taxable inhabitants of said county, have power and authority to change the date or dates at which a reduction for prompt payment shall cease, and the various dates of the act under which the county treasurer collects the taxes shall go into effect.

SECTION 2. That the county commissioners shall fix and determine, and give due notice thereof to the county treasurer of the various dates fixed, on or before July first of each year in which a change is made, and such decision shall remain in force from year to year, until it shall again be changed as is hereinbefore provided for in this act.

SECTION 3. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 30th day of June. A. D. 1885. ROBT. E. PATTISON.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at E. James' Drug Store.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court during the week ended Wednesday July 21, 1886:

Michael F. Slonaker and Sarah A. Brenamin, Jackson township.

Lewis Eppley and Jane A. Ford, West Taylor township.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James.

Married.

HORNER—GRAY—July 14th, 1886, at the Presbyterian parsonage, this place, by Rev. Robert McCaslin, Mr. William S. Horner, of Lower Yoder township, this county, and Miss Sarah F. Gray, of West Taylor township, same county

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned and notified not to purchase from James F. Gallaher, or meddle in any way with a tract of land in Reade township, Cambria county, Pa., known as the personal property of the undersigned by direction of the said Hugh Gallaher place, as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order at any time. JAS. S. GALLAHER.

Fiske, Cambria Co., P., July 23, 1886-3t.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. In the matter of the assigned estate of Hiram Crum, having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Jacob J. Weaver, assignee, arising from his first and partial account. Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 10th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place all persons interested must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund. T. W. DICK,
Ebensburg, July 23. Auditor.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course.

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. R. EWING, D.D.,
July 23, 1886. Principal.

LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office, Ebensburg, Pa., until 12 o'clock, m. August 2nd, 1886, for an Iron Bridge, across Conemaugh river, on public road between Summerhill and South Fork, said bridge to be 80 feet between abutments with 14 foot road way. Also, proposals will be received for building two abutments and wing walls for above bridge, plans and specifications for which can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. The successful bidder will be required to give bond for the satisfactory performance of the work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Com'rs Office, Ebensburg, Pa. Commissioners.
July 19th, 1886. —Attest.—
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Francis X. Christy.

TAKE NOTICE That an inquest will be held at the late residence of Francis X. Christy, dec'd., in Gallitzin township in the county of Cambria, on Monday, the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of having partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.
JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sheriff.
Pa., July 16th, 1886.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, March term, 1886. No. 28 E. D. Equitable Building and Loan Association vs Michael Brickner. The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by said Court to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the defendants real estate, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday, the 6th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, July 16-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and final account of Michael Bradley, executor of the last will and testament of M. C. Bradley, dec'd. The undersigned having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, of Cambria county, Pa., to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant. Notice is hereby given that I will sit at Arbitration room, in Court House, in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on Tuesday, August 10th, 1886, at ten o'clock, a. m., of said day, to discharge the duties of my appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
H. H. MYERS,
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16 Auditor.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company, will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, Aug. 3rd, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE, Sec'y.
July 16-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of William Cullan, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hollified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to A. W. HUCK,
Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a. of Wm. Cullan, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of James Parrish, deceased, late of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to JAMES A. PARRISH,
Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a. of Jas. Parrish, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16-6t.

VIRGINIA FARMS 300 Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. G. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

A QUESTION ABOUT

Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease by which a reputable physician would prescribe them. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemist there will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of Iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that Iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that, prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory Iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Prospepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firm; the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother abundant nourishment is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY Iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY!

By virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises in Carroll township, Cambria county, on

Saturday, August 7, 1886,

At two o'clock, p. m., that valuable farm formerly known as the Sebastian Luther farm, adjoining lands of Philip Hoover, C. Luther, Henry Luther and others, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES,

Nearly all cleared and having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, a large new frame barn and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable property is well watered, in a good state of cultivation and situated about one mile south of Carrolltown, and it will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale and the balance of one third on the confirmation thereof, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, purchaser to pay for writing deed.

The undersigned will also offer at the same time and place the following personal property:

ONE MOWING MACHINE,

Reaper, hay rake, wind mill, buggy, sleigh, cutting box, harrow, 400 bought posts, lot of harness, chains, cross and cant hooks, 6 posts, lot of hay, 11 acres of oats and beans in the ground, 2 acres of potatoes in the ground, lot of oats and rye in the shock and many articles of farm use to numerous to mention.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known on day of sale and a liberal credit given.

CALEB A. GRAY,
Assignee of C. C. N. Combie & Wife.
Carrolltown, Pa., July 23-3t.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Cambria county bonds of the issue of March 1st, 1882, for $500.00 each, from No. 111 to No. 147 both inclusive, are required to present the same for payment at the Treasurers office, Ebensburg, Pa., on September 1st, 1886, after which date interest will cease on said bonds.
JOHN KINEY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Com'rs. Office, Ebensburg, Pa. Commissioners.
July 16th, 1886. —Attest.—
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

THRESHING MACHINES A SPECIALTY.

Simplest, Most Durable, Economical and Perfect in use. Wastes no Grain; Cleans it Ready for Market.

Threshing Engines & Horse Powers,
Saw Mills, Grain Drills and Standard Implements Generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR,
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
July 16-4m.

ESTRAY.—A two year old red heifer with a ring in left ear and a notch cut out of under part of the same ear, was knocked off the rail road near my residence in Lilly borough, on June 26, 1886, and taken up by me. The owner is hereby notified to prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
July 16-2t. HENRY EHRENFELD.

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July 2, 1886-1yr.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber will sell at private sale, his farm in Allegheny township

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Continue to sow early kinds of beets for late use and for greens.

Blight attacks without warning; cut away the branch or tree, as the case may be, and burn.

If the tomato rot appears, cut away and burn all affected fruit as soon as a spot appears.

Plant bush beans for succession.—When Limas reach the tops of the poles pinch off the ends.

Next year's crop of asparagus will depend upon a vigorous growth of tops this Summer; do not allow them to be cut away.

Sow turnips of the Ruta-baga sorts the first of July. The "Long White French" is superior to all others for the table.

The greater the distance from market the harder should peaches be when gathered. The fruit should still be firm when it reaches the market.

Keep the ridges on which sweet potatoes are growing free from weeds.—When the vines begin to run, do not allow them to take root; lift them occasionally.

Early varieties of apples and pears keep but a short time after they are gathered, and are readily bruised. If assorted and properly packed in crates they are often more profitable than later.

If cucumber seeds are to be saved, mark the earliest and finest specimens before any are cut for use. To prolong the bearing, cut away all of proper size, whether needed for use or not. Sow seeds for pickles.

Celery should now be planted; make well manured rows three feet apart, plowing out furrows, manuring them and turning back the soil; roll and harrow until the surface is fine, and set out the plants six inches apart.

If the vines of the late squashes take root at the joints, do not disturb them. Continue to hand-pick and crush the eggs of the squash bug. Squashes of late kinds that set too late to ripen should be used for the table; they are superior to any early kinds.

July is seed time for plants of the turnip kind. There are, indeed, cold, heavy soils where Swedes need to be sown in June to make a crop, but generally the former half of July is early enough, while for those known as English turnips, if sown the latter half, and up to the 10th of August, they will give good returns.

Newly planted trees usually have a struggle for existence in July. It will be wise to mulch these before dry weather begins. The object of a mulch it to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil, hence litter of any kind, chip dirt, or even stones will answer.—If the surface of the soil can be frequently stirred and kept light this will answer the same purpose as mulching.

Judge Miller, in the *Rural World*, tells us that fine grass mowed and let get perfectly dry is a nice material for mulching strawberries, but if it is put off until the fruit is nearly ripe, it should be perfectly dry, or it will injure the fruit. The evaporation of the sap in green grass will give the berries a bad taste, as well as give them the appearance of being scalded. One trial of this, forty years ago, taught him not to repeat it.

Try the plan of selling half of the cows if the supply is not ample for heavy feeding, and then give all the food the whole lot would have received to the remainder, and see if there won't be as much income. When Winter comes there will be less to keep over.—This is the proposition: if the cows last year averaged 150 pounds of butter, see if half the number of cows wont' average 800 pounds. And thus figure out the advantages. It can be done, and are you not smart enough to do it?

Our hot sun and dry weather ripen grain and grass, or at least bring it forward so that it is ready for the scythe and sickle much earlier in the season than in the climate of Europe. July is really the first and perhaps the most important harvest month. The great grass crop is to be cut, cured and harvested. Winter grain, over a great part of the country, is to be cut this month, while, at the same time, when from any cause short crops are anticipated or are to be provided against, it is even now not too late to get in a crop of millet or of fodder.

Splitting of Cabbage Heads.

The *Husbandman* recommends the following to prevent a very common trouble with cabbages. The remedy is not new, but is that adopted by nearly all growers: "If a season of drought occurs when the cabbages have begun to head, the heads will harden prematurely, and then, should a heavy rain fall, the plants will start into a new growth and many of the heads will split in consequence. This should be carefully guarded against by going frequently over the piece while the heads are setting and 'starting' every cabbage of which the head is nearly formed. A stout potato hook applied just under the leaves and pulled to one side sufficient to break the roots slightly will accomplish what is needed. If after having been 'started' in this way, some heads still seem inclined to burst, start these slightly on the other side. The heads of such plants will often attain, without bursting, to double the size they were at the time of starting."

In this country every boy, rich or poor, is the better off for a trade. The lad favored by fortune does not require mechanical knowledge to earn his living, of course; but an industrial training may develop in him a genius for invention that would benefit the race; and a trade in the hands of a poor boy is sure means of gaining a living. If all classes are to be reached, therefore, it is hard to see how this can be done without an industrial training department in each school.

The boys in Shenandoah, this State, gather sulphur diamonds and sell them for $40 a pound.

A Pioneer's Tussle With Indians.

A daughter of Adam Poe, known to the present pioneer-history reading generation as Adam Poe, the Indian fighter, is the oldest person living in Wayne county, Ohio, writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. She is ninety-five years of age. In speaking of the conflict with Bigfoot she states that her father's account of the fight differ's from the account given by historians, who wrote that her father, Adam Poe, had the encounter with Bigfoot, when she says that her father always told that his brother, Andrew Poe, had the hand-to-hand fight with the Indian chief, while he, Adam, shot and killed the Indian. Her recital of her father's account is as follows: "A body of seven Wyandottes made a raid upon a white settlement on the Ohio River, near Fort Pitt, and killed an old man who was alone in a cabin. The news of the murder soon spread, and my father and Uncle Andrew, with some neighbors, set out to capture and punish the murderers. They followed the Indians all night, and next morning found a trail leading to the river. My uncle Andrew did not go directly to the river, but left father and the others and went through the thicket. He stole down to the bank and discovered Bigfoot and a little Indian with guns ready waiting for the pursuing party. Unce Andrew concluded to shoot Bigfoot, and raised his gun and pulled the trigger. The gun only snapped, and did not discharge. The snapping attracted the attention of the Indians and they discovered Andrew, who saw it was too late for him to run, so he sprang toward the Indians. He caught them both and threw them down. The little Indian got loose and drew his tomahawk to kill Andrew, who kicked backward and knocked the tomahawk from the little Indian's hand. Meanwhile Andrew was holding Bigfoot. He finally released him, and seizing a gun belonging to the Indians, shot the little Indian. Bigfoot again grabbed Andrew and they rolled into the water, and Andrew got Bigfoot's head under water, and, supposing the Indian was drowned, he released his hold. His supposition was not correct, and they both started for shore. Bigfoot reached the shore first, and picked up the gun with which Andrew had shot the little Indian. At this time my father appeared on the scene, attracted there by the report of the gun. His gun happened to be empty, and both he and Bigfoot started on a race to load. In his hurry Bigfoot jerked his ramrod out too far, and it fell out of his hand. My father loaded first and shot Bigfoot just as the Indian was raising his gun. Seeing Andrew in the water, my father looked after him, and found that he had been wounded in the wrist by the little Indian's tomahawk. Andrew called to father that he could hold himself, but father was anxious for his safety and went to his assistance, while Bigfoot, in his dying struggles, rolled into the river and his body was carried off by the current. The remainder of the pursuing party came up, and seeing Andrew in the water, took him for an Indian and shot him in the shoulder, but he soon recovered. The other Indians were overtaken and killed, and in that fight my father was wounded.

A Typical Irishman.

Pat Power, of Donegal, was a furious dare-devil, but an amusing character withal. He was of rough exterior, had small regard to his dress or personal appearance, and was possessed besides of a most mellifluous brogue. These peculiarities, while traveling in England, made him the object of some practical jokes, which, however, rather recoiled on those designing them. For instance, on one occasion, when seated in a tavern, a group of "bucks" of the period honored him with their regards. They sent the waiter to him with a gold watch, belonging to one of them, with the request that he would tell the time by it. Power calmly took possession of the watch, sent his servant to fetch his pistols, and with one under each arm, approached his would-be tormentors and politely requested to be introduced to the owner of the watch. The request was received in silence. He then put the watch in his pocket, declaring that he would keep it safe till called for at the same time stating his name and where he was to be found should the owner desire its return. It was not claimed. On another occasion, under similar circumstances, a waiter was sent to him with a plate of potatoes, which he ate with apparent relish.—Then, ascertaining from the attendant to whom he was indebted for the repast he caused his servant to bring in two covered dishes, one of which was placed before the gentleman in question, and the other on the table at which he sat. The covers were removed, and under each a loaded pistol was seen. Power, taking up his weapon, cocked it, and invited his volunteer entertainer to do likewise, assuring that gentleman that if he killed him he was perfectly ready to give satisfaction to the friend who sat behind him. Needless to say, the practical joker declined the invitation.

Paris Dangerous for Pedestrains.

Paris is the most dangerous city in the world for the foot passengers. There is no rule of the road and no policemen to guard the crossings. The pavements are mostly smooth, silent asphalt and all the cabs are insured in a company for that purpose, so the drivers are reckless, and so if a man gets in the way of a cab he is arrested for obstructing the traffic. If he has been run over it is all the worse, for he has more effectually obstructed the traffic and besides collected a crowd. In the principal streets of London this sort of thing is better regulated than any where else in the world. In the middle of the street there is a guarded safety spot. All traffic must keep to the left of the direction in which it is going. A person crossing has only to look for vehicles one way. A policeman stands in the center to see that foot passengers have a fair show for their lives. A little of that kind of tyranny would not be a bad importation to introduce in some of our American cities.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

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Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

This People

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1, Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Those direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles"

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, nasal catarrh. 50c. Surgle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

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Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is Nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price, 25 Cents. 39 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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